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CRIME IN MONTANA 1992 ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the
Statistical Analysis Center
Montana Board
of
Crime Control

John Pfaff, Jr., M.D., Chairman

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Control
303 No. Roberts

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April 29, 1993

Dear Reader:

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1992 Annual Report is prepared by the Statistical Analysis Center for the Board of Crime Control. Crime statistics are an important bench marks revealing trends, patterns and clues to the future. The Uniform Crime Reporting system and the newer National Incident Based Reporting System are the vehicles which afford the state and the nation the information on crime. I encourage all agencies to continue to voluntarily report "hate crimes" and other crime statistics so that we can offer accurate and appropriate statistics to the citizens of Montana.

In the Legislative Session which just adjourned a bill (House Bill 416) to require the mandatory reporting of "Hate Crimes" was considered. Although that specific bill did not complete the Legislative process, we can not appropriately target and develop programs to respond to crime without good data turned into good information. It is the role of the Statistical Analysis Center to do that but we need all law enforcement agencies to help by participating in the reporting systems.

The data for 1992 reflect some changes from 1991, as the report will show. Overall, though, the statewide crime rate remained basically "flat" between 1991 and 1992 show less than a 1% increase. While homicides showed a dramatic drop of about 23%, other crimes reflected discouraging increases. Most notably there were increases in the number of rapes, robberies and domestic abuse incidents. It is my expectation that as a nation and state we will see more emphasis and programs targeting crimes of violence and victims, in particular, domestic abuse, child abuse and sex offenses.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ed", with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Edwin L. Hall
Executive Director

Data used in the preparation of the publication
was compiled by the
staff of the
Statistical Analysis Center
of the
Montana Board of Crime Control.

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GENERAL CRIME STATISTICS FROM THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Overview and Introduction

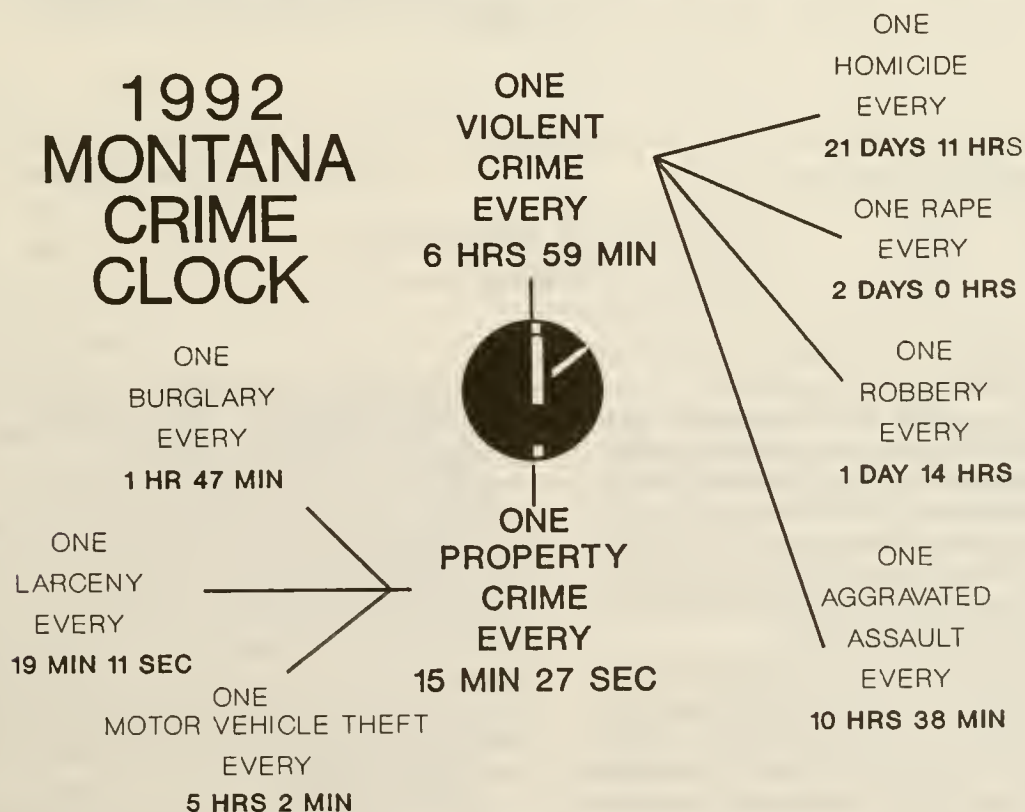
This report contains the most complete, up-to-date, and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It is intended to address the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials.

The data and statistics presented below are initiated primarily by the police departments and sheriff offices throughout the state. These agencies provide basic information about each crime which is reported to them and about each arrest they make to the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system. In turn, the MUCR program feeds data into the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

It is emphasized that the amount and type of crime reported in this document is based upon the number of re-

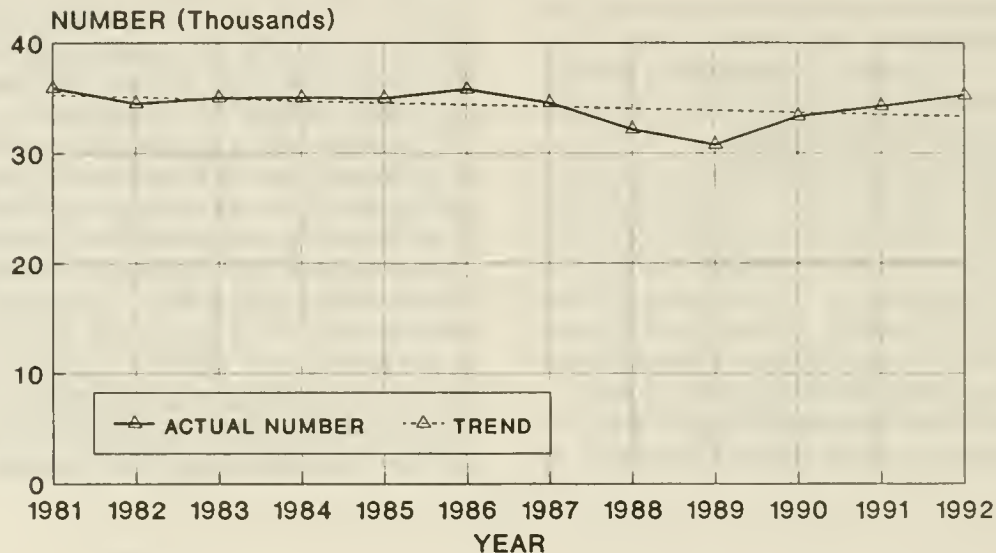
ported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. Many crimes, for example, may go unreported because the victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity.

At the same time, it is noted that many sociological and environmental factors influence the type and volume of criminal activity in a particular geographical area. These include the density and size of the community, demographic characteristics of the population, the economic status of the population, educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population, effective strength of local law enforcement agencies, policies of prosecuting officials and the courts and public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement. Many of these are beyond the ability of local law enforcement agencies to control.



CRIME INDEX =
 # Homicides + # Rapes + # Robberies
 + # Aggravated Assaults + # Burglaries
 + # Larcenies + # Motor Vehicle Thefts.

INCIDENCE OF MAJOR CRIMES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON			
	1991	1992	% Diff.
STATEWIDE INDEX	34,274	35,253	+2.9%

Statewide Crime Index

Because of their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence and the reliability of their reporting, the crimes of willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft are used as a gauge with which to measure the amount of crime and how much it increases or decreases over time. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

In 1992, a total of 35,253 major crimes was reported to local law enforcement officials in Montana. This number represents a continuing increase in the frequency of crimes occurring in the state which started in 1989. During the 1980's, the number of major crimes decreased an average of 1.6% per year. The early 1990's have experienced a reversal of this trend. In 1990, the number of major crimes in-

creased 8.3% over those reported in 1989. In 1991, the increase was smaller—2.9%. Between 1991 and 1992, a similar increase (2.9%) was observed.

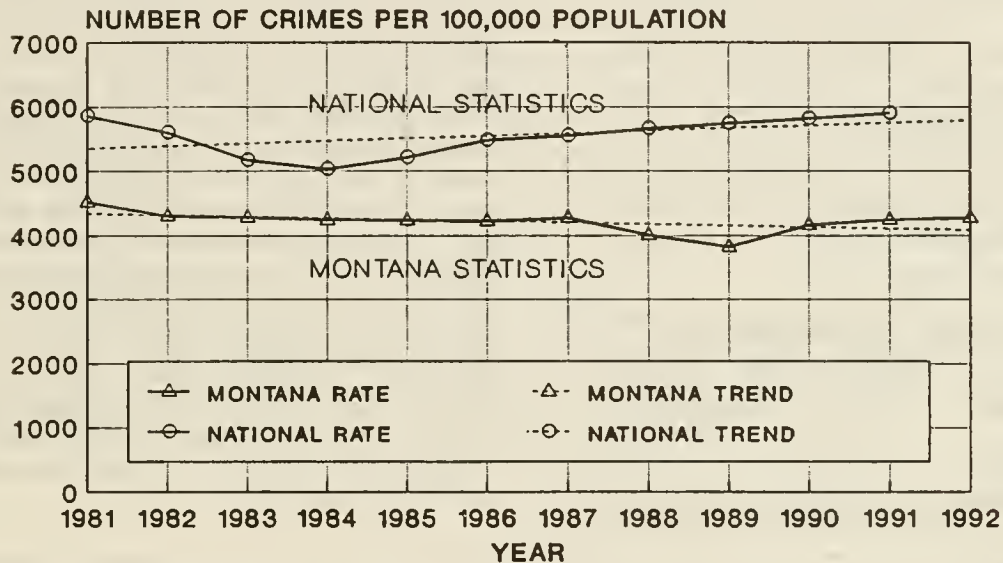
Increases of more than 10% in the number of crimes committed in 1992 have been reported for rape, robbery, aggravated assault—all violent crimes. This represents a change of trend in the state in recent years where Montana had registered decreases in most violent crimes.

Surprisingly, decreases were observed in two of the property crimes. The number of burglaries dropped 10% and the number of motor vehicle thefts, 9%. Again, these statistics represent a reversal of the trend observed in recent years in the state.

In 1992, 21.0% of the offenses reported were solved, being cleared by arrest or by exception. This statistic is similar to comparable ones reported in previous years.

$$\text{CRIME RATE} = 100,000 \times \text{Crime Index} / \text{Total Population}$$

STATEWIDE CRIME RATE 1981-1992



POPULATION FIGURES ON WHICH THESE
STATISTICS ARE BASED WERE PROVIDED
BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
STATEWIDE CRIME RATE	4,241.8	4,278.2	+ 0.8%
NATIONAL CRIME RATE	5,897.8		

Statewide Crime Rate

The Crime Rate of a given area is defined as the number of index crimes per 100,000 population. By using rates per population, comparisons can be made between jurisdictions of unequal populations. It should be noted that the rate only takes into consideration the population factor and does not incorporate any of the many other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime reported in a given community. The crime index is the total number of these offenses that are reported to law enforcement agencies.

The 1992 population figures used to calculate the state's crime rate have been provided to the MUCR program by the U.S. Bureau of the Census through the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 1992, Montana's population was estimated to be 824,000. The statewide figures

for the last twelve years are enumerated in Appendix 3; estimates for individual jurisdictions (counties and communities) are shown in Table 8.

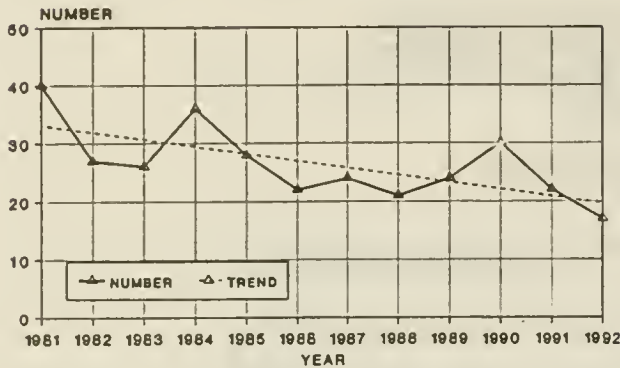
In 1992, Montana's crime rate was 4,278.2 major crimes per 100,000 population. Although this reflects a small rise in the number of crimes reported to law enforcement in the state over the previous year, the state's twelve year crime rate increase is statistically no different from 0. Over the same period, the nation's crime rate has consistently risen.

When compared to national statistics, the state's 1992 crime rate was 30% lower.

In 1992, 21.0% of the offenses reported were solved, being cleared by arrest or by exception. Of the \$20.1 million of property lost, \$4.2 million was recovered for an overall recovery rate of 21%.

HOMICIDE

REPORTED HOMICIDES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



STATISTICS DO NOT INCLUDE CASES OF
NEGLECT HOMICIDE

1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	22	17	-22.7%
State Rate	2.7	2.1	-22.2%
National Rate	9.8		

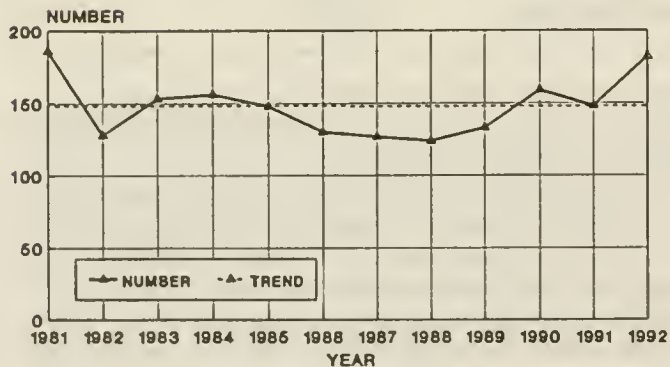
Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicide where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen.

In 1992, a total of 17 murders were reported in the state. Seven other people died as a result of traffic accidents in which the driver was charged with negligent manslaughter. Another two persons were killed in incidents which were later declared to be cases of justifiable homicide. The 24 homicides represents an increase of 9.1% over the previous year (22). Throughout the 1980's, the number of homicides occurring in Montana fell into a narrow band between twenty and forty per year, with the highest occurring in 1981 (40) and the lowest in 1988 (21). The overall trend in number of homicides has been downward. Because the numbers are so small, however, one cannot say whether these differences between the years are statistically significant.

Of the 24 homicides reported in 1992, 17 were "solved" or "cleared" for a clearance rate of 71%. This is comparable with the national rate of 67%. Like the national statistics, Montana's clearance rate for homicides is consistently higher than for other crimes. Montana's homicide rate for 1992 was 2.9 homicides per 100,000 population. The nation's comparable rate for 1991 was 9.8.

FORCIBLE RAPE

REPORTED FORCIBLE RAPES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	148	182	+23.0%
State Rate	19.6	22.1	+12.8%
National Rate	42.3		

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification.

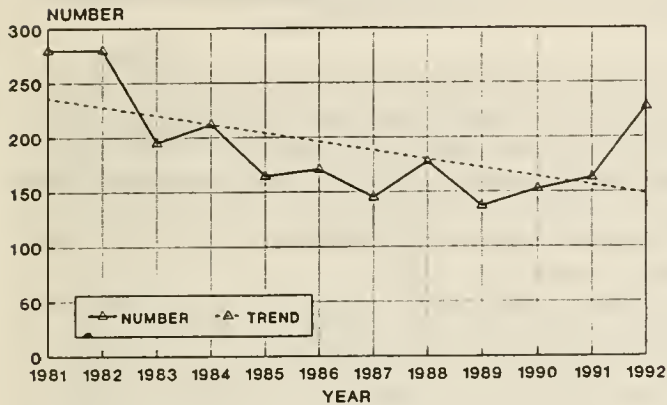
A total of 182 cases of rape and attempted rape was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1992. This was a 23% increase over the previous year's count of 148, reversing the general downward trend observed over the previous eleven years.

Of the rapes reported, roughly 10% were classified as attempted rapes. In almost 92% of the cases, the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten with the offenders hands, fists, or feet. These statistics represent a return from previous years' observations after last years statistics showed more unsuccessful attempts being reported and the use of a weapon in the commission of the crime becoming more frequent.

Forty-five percent (45.6%) of the reported rapes were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1992. This is approximately equal to the proportion cleared in 1991 when it was 43.2%. The national clearance rate in 1991 was 52%.

The 1992 incidence of rape in Montana was 22.1 forcible rapes or attempts per 100,000 persons. This is slightly less than half the national (1991) rate of 42.3.

REPORTED ROBBERIES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	163	228	+ 39.9%
State Rate	20.2	27.7	+ 37.1%
National Rate	272.7		

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count.

In 1992, there was a total of 228 robberies in Montana. This represents an increase of 39.9% from 1991 when 163 were reported. The state rate of 27.7 robberies per 100,000 population is about one-tenth of last year's national rate of 272.7. Montana's 1992 clearance rate of 28.1% is roughly equivalent to the national average of 25%.

Between 1981 and 1989, a significant decrease in the number of robberies taking place in Montana was reported. The fewest number of robberies seems to have occurred in 1989. However, since that time (1989-1992) the number has been steadily increasing.

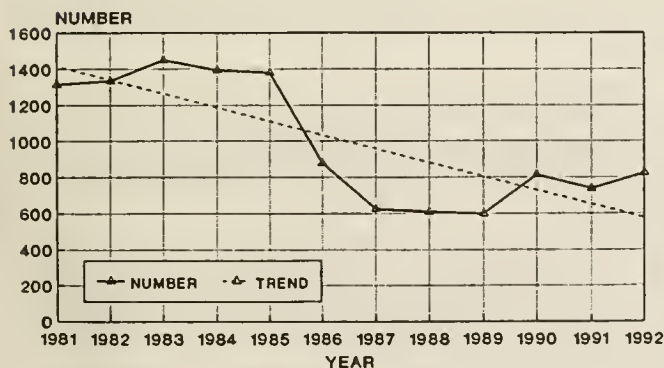
In over one-half of the reported cases (56%), the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten. In a departure from recent years statistics, a firearm was used in only 22% of the 1992 incidents.

Most of the robberies seem to be muggings or highjackings. One third of them occur on a street, alley, or highway. The most common type of business victimized by robberies was a convenience store (13%).

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category.

REPORTED AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	739	823	+11.4%
State Rate	91.5	99.9	+ 9.2%
National Rate	433.3		

A total of 823 cases of aggravated assault was reported in Montana in 1992—an increase of 11% from the number reported in the previous year.

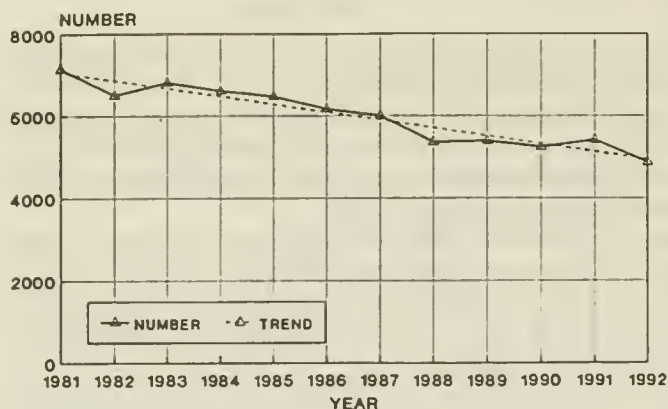
During the decade of the 80's, the number and rate of assaults has decreased dramatically. Much of this drop, however, may be due to the way in which simple and aggravated assaults have been reported over the years. Between 1980 and 1985, 33% of all assaults were classified as aggravated; between 1987 and 1992, only 11% were similarly classified.

Almost half (49.8%) of the cases of aggravated assault reported in Montana in 1992 were cleared by arrest or by exception. Nationwide, 57% of these cases were cleared in 1991.

In one-third (34%) of the cases, the assault was a beating; in 28% of the cases, a firearm was used; and in 21% of the cases, a knife or cutting instrument was used. Four percent (4%) of the reported aggravated assaults were classified as felony criminal endangerment.

The home is the most common scene where these assaults take place (40.8%). Streets, alleys, and highways are the next most common place (25.2%). About 10% (10.7%) of these crimes take place in a bar, tavern, or night club.

REPORTED BURGLARIES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	5,417	4,868	- 10.1 %
State Rate	670.4	590.8	+ 11.9%
National Rate	1,252.0		

BURGLARY

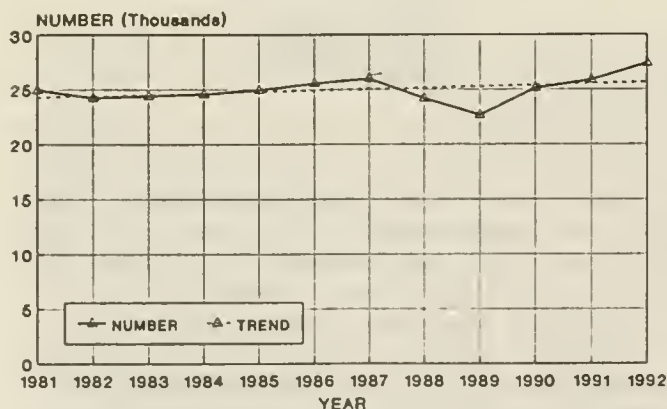
Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access, it is considered a larceny.

A total of 4,869 burglaries was reported in Montana in 1992—10% less than the number which was reported in 1991 (5,417). The number of burglaries in the state has decreased every year since 1983 with the exception of the 1990-1991 biennium. The 1992 state rate is approximately half of the 1991 national rate (590.8 burglaries per 100,000 population compared to 1252.0).

Of the seven major crimes, burglary is the most difficult for law enforcement to solve. Seldom, if ever, is there a witness to the crime itself. In Montana last year, most burglaries involved the breaking and entering of residential properties (59.0%). In 43% of these cases, the time of day in which the crime occurred is unknown. Consequently, the clearance rate (i.e. the proportion of cases cleared by arrest or by exception) for burglaries in Montana in 1992 was 12.7%. The national clearance rate in 1991 was 13%.

In almost one-third of the cases reported (29.9%), force was not required to gain entry to the building being burglarized.

REPORTED LARCENIES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	25,877	27,395	+5.8%
State Rate	3,202.6	3,324.6	+ 3.8%
National Rate	3,228.8		

LARCENY/THEFT

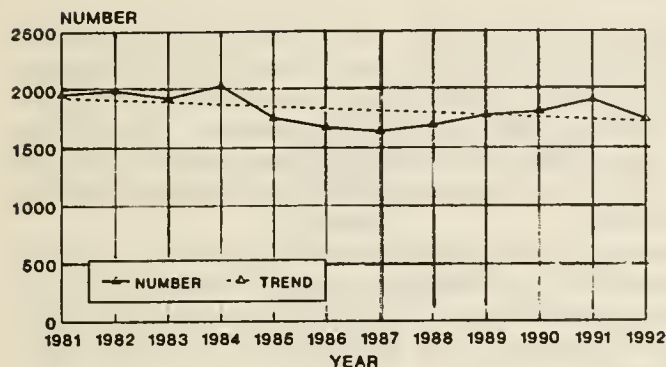
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pickpocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself.

Larceny is the most common of the seven major offenses, constituting approximately three-fourths of all major crimes being reported. In 1992, a total of 27,395 thefts was reported in Montana.

The incident rate of thefts in Montana is approximately equal to the national rate. The 1992 state rate is 3,324.6 thefts per 100,000 population whereas the 1991 national rate was 3,228.8. Throughout the 1980's and into the 1990's both the number and rate of larcenies in Montana has been extremely stable.

Roughly one out of every five crimes involving larcenies are solved. In 1992, 20.8% of these crimes reported to police were cleared. Montana clearance rates are similar to the national experience. Thirty percent of all larcenies involved theft from a vehicle; 17% of them involved shoplifting.

REPORTED MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	1,908	1,737	- 9.0 %
State Rate	236.1	210.8	+ 7.2 %
National Rate	659.0		

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

In 1992, there was a total of 1,737 motor vehicles stolen in the state. This represents a decrease of 9.0% over the number stolen in 1991. The twelve year trend of motor vehicle thefts is slightly downward. However, this is the first year in recent years where an actual decline was reported. Overall, the state's rate for motor vehicle theft is less than one-third of the national rate.

In 1992, over three times as many automobiles are stolen as are trucks. (64.2 % vs. 19.0%). Nationally 80% of the motor vehicles stolen are automobiles. Ten percent (9.7%) of the vehicles stolen in Montana are motorcycles.

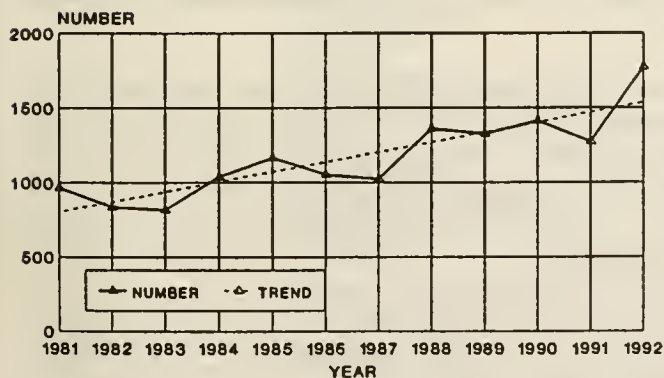
About 16.2% of the offenses were reported as "unauthorized use" of the vehicle rather than "stolen".

The national clearance rate for motor vehicle theft in 1991 was 14%. In Montana in 1992, 29.1% of these cases were cleared by arrest or by exception. This is up slightly from the previous year's rate of 25.1%. Juveniles are arrested in 29.5% of the cleared cases. The corresponding national rate is 44%.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs.

REPORTED DRUG OFFENSES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

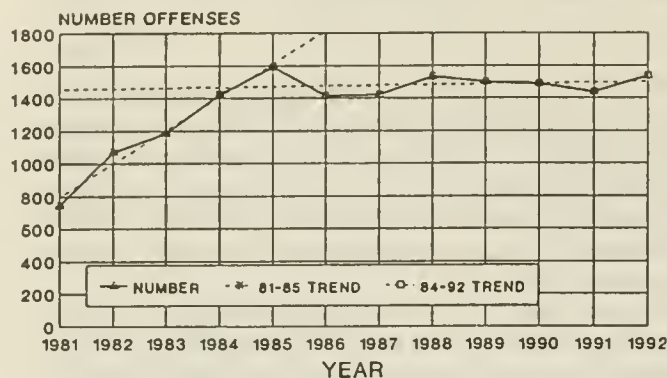
	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	1,273	1,774	+39.4%
State Rate	157.5	215.3	+37.7%
National Rate	-----		

A total of 1,774 cases of drug abuse was reported in Montana in 1992—almost 40% more than the number which was reported in 1991 (1,273).

Seventy-nine percent of the drug abuse cases which were reported were also cleared. The increase in the number of drug abuse crimes observed in Montana roughly corresponds to the the federal government's anti-drug efforts and federal funding to local police agencies to fight the problem. Between 1984 and 1987, Montana reported about 1,000 cases of drug abuse annually. Since 1988 when local drug task forces were funded and activated, the number increased to an average of 1,429 per year. Even after a drop in reported cases in 1991, the number of cases has been increasing 6% per year since the drug teams have been in existence.

Forty-one percent of the drug offenses in Montana involve possession or use; another 31% involve possession of drug paraphernalia, and 17%, the sale or distribution of drugs. In 1992, seventy-two percent of the offenses involve marijuana. Cocaine was the second most common drug, involved in 5.0% of the cases; amphetamines, in 1.2% of the cases; and hallucinogens, in 0.9%.

REPORTED SEX OFFENSE CASES IN MONTANA 1981-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff
No. Offenses	1,438	1,538	+ 7.0%
State Rate	178.0	186.7	+ 4.9%
National Rate	-----		

SEX OFFENSES

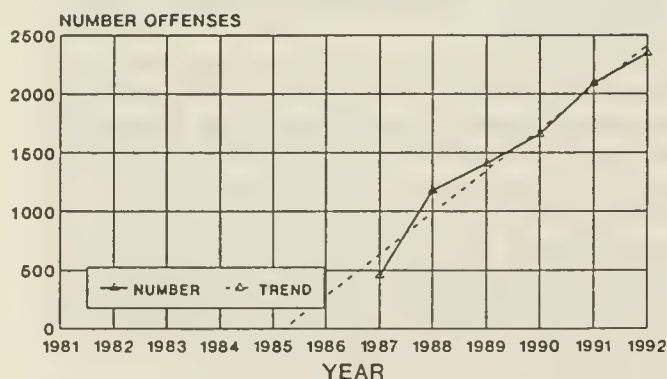
Sex crimes include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Montana law lists four specific crimes: sexual assault, deviate sexual conduct, indecent exposure, and incest. Excluded under this category are forcible rape, prostitution, and commercial vice.

In 1992, there were 1,538 sex crimes other than rape and prostitution reported in Montana. Since 1984, the number of sex offenses in Montana per year has been in a narrow band between 1,400 and 1,600 incidences. Prior to that time, the number was increasing at approximately 20% per year. Since 1984, the annual increase has been less than 1% per year.

The most frequent type of sex crime reported in 1992 was cases in which the victim was physically molested. Six hundred sixty (42.5%) of such cases were reported. These were followed by obscene phone calls (20.9%) and cases of indecent exposure (11.2%).

Limited victim data is available on these crimes. Three out of every four victims (74.8%) of these crimes are females with slightly more than half of these being juveniles (54.1% vs 45.8%). Most (43.8%) of the adult females were victimized by obscene phone calls, whereas 62.3% of the juvenile females were physically molested. Eighty-three of the juvenile females (13.2%) were victims of statutory rape; and sixty-three were victims of "other" sex crimes which would include incest.

REPORTED CASES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE IN MONTANA 1987-1992



1991-1992 COMPARISON

	1991	1992	% Diff.
No. Offenses	2,091	2,347	+ 12.2 %
State Rate	258.8	284.8	+10.1 %
National Rate	-----		

DOMESTIC ABUSE

A person commits the offense of domestic abuse if he: (a) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or (b) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury in a family member or household member.

In 1992, 2,347 cases of domestic abuse were reported to local law enforcement authorities in Montana. Since domestic abuse was made a distinct crime in this state in 1987, the number of cases has risen about 400 cases per year (+12.4% per year). Domestic abuse is classified in the UCR program as a simple assault. In fact, it comprises slightly over one-third (34.8%) of these crimes.

Because Montana law specifies that the offender be arrested in domestic abuse cases, the clearance rate is quite high compared to other cases of assault. In 1992, 73.4% of the cases were cleared.

Eighty-eight percent of those arrested for domestic abuse in 1992 were males. Men between the ages of 26 and 35 make up almost 42% of those arrested. Although Native Americans make up only 6% of Montana's general population, they represented 14% of those arrested for domestic abuse in 1992.

TABLE 1
STATE SUMMARY OF OFFENSES
KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT (1992)

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Cleared By Arrest	Percent Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	17	11	64.7%
Rape	182	83	45.6
Robbery	228	64	28.1
Aggrav. Assault	823	410	49.8
Violent	1,250	568	45.4
Burglary	4,868	619	12.7
Larceny	27,395	5,704	20.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,737	505	29.1
Property	34,000	6,828	20.1
TOTAL PART I	35,250	7,396	21.0
Negligent Manslaughter	7	7	100.0
Justifiable Homicide	2	2	100.0
Other Assaults	6,739	3,763	55.8
Domestic Abuse ^{1*}	2,347	1,603	68.3
Arson	177	48	27.1
Forgery	1,277	365	28.6
Fraud	2,250	517	23.0
Embezzlement	33	13	39.4
Stolen Property	303	38	12.5
Vandalism	15,505	1,916	12.4
Weapons	451	210	46.6
Prostitution	41	36	87.8
Sex Offenses	1,538	429	27.9
Narcotics	1,774	1,400	78.9
Gambling	6	1	16.7
Offenses Against Family	577	157	27.2
DUI ^{2*}	6,335	5,852	92.4
Liquor Laws*	3,715	2,997	80.7
Disorderly Conduct*	4,537	2,750	60.6
All Other*	10,222	2,241	21.9
TOTAL PART II*	30,671	8,893	29.0
GRAND TOTAL*	65,921	16,289	24.7

*Totals do not include Domestic Abuse, DUI, Liquor Laws, Disorderly Conduct and All Other.

¹Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assault.

² DUI's reported to MUCR. Montana Highway Patrol which is responsible for as many as one quarter of the DUI arrests made in any given year does not participate in the MUCR Program. Of the 7,122 DUI convictions in Montana in 1992, the Montana Highway Patrol was responsible for 1,820 (25.6%).

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
1991 AND 1992

	NUMBER REPORTED 1992	NUMBER REPORTED 1991	PERCENT CHANGE
Homicide	17	22	-22.7%
Rape	182	148	23.0
Robbery	228	163	39.9
Aggrav. Assault	823	739	11.4
Total Violent	1,250	1,072	16.6%
Burglary	4,868	5,417	-10.1
Larceny	27,395	25,877	5.9
Motor Veh Theft	1,737	1,908	-9.0
Total Property	34,000	33,202	2.4%
TOTAL PART I	35,250	34,274	2.9%
Neg Manslaughter	7	2	350.0
Justifiable Homicide	2	0	---
Simple Assault	6,739	5,875	14.7
Domestic Abuse ¹	2,347	2,091	12.2
Arson	177	148	19.6
Forgery	1,277	1,034	23.5
Fraud	2,250	2,023	11.2
Embezzlement	33	25	32.0
Stolen Property	303	228	32.9
Vandalism	15,505	13,280	16.8
Weapons	451	414	8.9
Prostitution	41	29	41.4
Sex Offenses	1,538	1,438	7.0
Narcotics	1,774	1,273	39.4
Gambling	6	7	-14.3
Off Against Fam	577	505	14.3
DUI ²	6,335	5,336	18.7
TOTAL PART II*	30,671	26,279	16.7%
GRAND TOTAL*	65,921	60,553	8.9%

*Totals do not include Domestic Abuse or DUI statistics.

¹Domestic abuse is considered part of simple assault.

² DUI's reported to MUCR. Montana Highway Patrol which is responsible for as many as 25% of the DUI arrests made in any given year does not participate in the MUCR Program.

TABLE 3
PROPERTY LOSSES INCURRED IN
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
(1992)

<u>TYPE OF CRIME</u>	<u>AVERAGE LOSS</u>	<u>TOTAL LOSS</u>	<u>TOTAL RECOVERED</u>	<u>% VALUE RECOVERED</u>
Robbery	\$410	\$94,224	\$13,279	14%
Burglary	\$649	\$3,162,529	\$240,674	8%
Larceny	\$277	\$7,613,144	\$559,809	7%
M V Theft	\$2,792	\$4,992,315	\$3,203,951	64%
Vandalism	\$156	\$2,401,054	\$136,988	6%
Other	\$131	\$1,823,592	\$65,598	4%
Total	\$316	\$20,086,858	\$4,220,299	21%

* Table does not include property recovered in crimes reported to the Sidney Police Department.

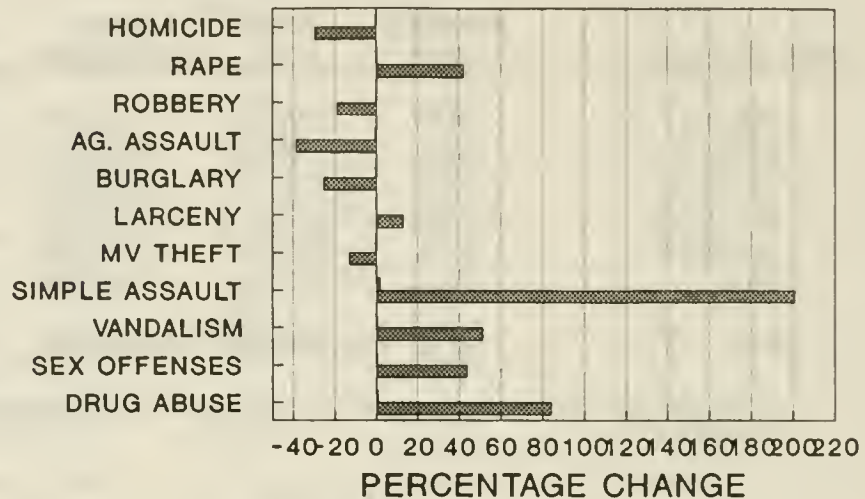
TABLE 4
FREQUENCY (%) OF USE
OF VARIOUS WEAPONS
IN THE COMMISSION OF
VIOLENT CRIMES IN MONTANA
(1992)

<u>Weapon</u>	<u>Type of Violent Crime</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Homicide*</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aq. Assault</u>	
Firearm	65%	5%	23%	29%	25%
Knife	6%	2%	11%	22%	17%
Other Dangerous Weapon	12%	1%	11%	14%	11%
Hands, Feet Etc.	18%	92%	55%	35%	47%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL NO. OF CASES	17	181	230	791	1,219

* Weapons used in homicides were tabulated from Supplemental Homicide Reports.

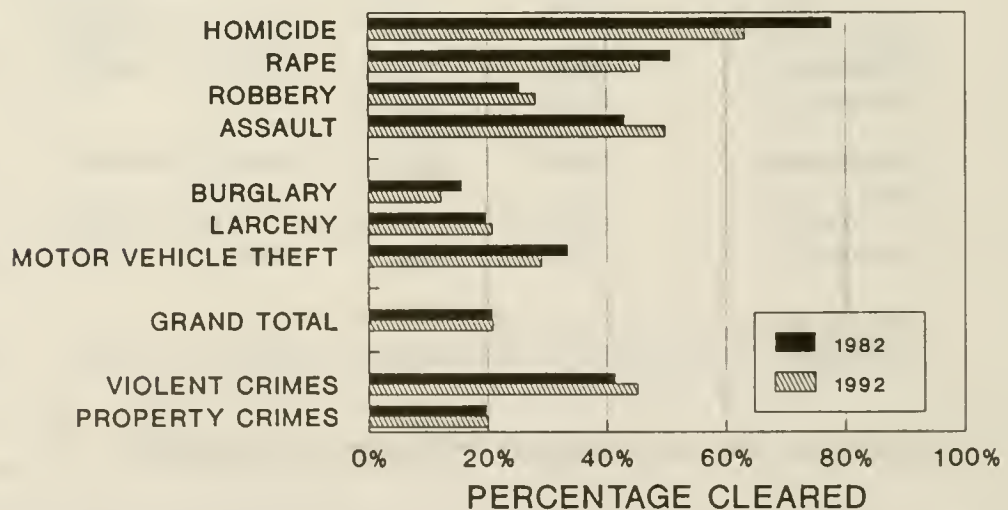
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE OCCURANCE RATE OF SELECTED OFFENSES--1982-1992

OFFENSE CATEGORY



PERCENTAGE OF REPORTED OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST 1982 VS. 1992

TYPE OF CRIME



**TABLE 5
COUNTY RANKING
WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1992 CRIME RATE***

County	1992 Crime Rate	County	1992 Crime Rate
CASCADE	7030.1	PHILLIPS	2329.5
YELLOWSTONE	6780.1	WHEATLAND	2289.4
MINERAL	6612.1	TOOLE	2287.1
FLATHEAD	6003.8	LAKE	2208.2
SILVER BOW	5694.4	RAVALLI	2198.7
MISSOULA**	5573.1	MUSSELSHELL	2149.8
BROADWATER	4501.6	POWDER RIVER	2135.6
HILL	4477.0	MADISON	2121.8
DEER LODGE	4340.8	POWELL	2080.3
<u>STATE AVERAGE</u>	<u>4277.9</u>	ROOSEVELT	2019.2
LEWIS & CLARK***	4259.4	GALLATIN***	1905.3
PARK	4229.4	BEAVERHEAD	1877.0
CUSTER	4096.2	ROSEBUD	1818.7
FERGUS	3435.5	PONDERA	1628.7
LINCOLN***	3428.8	SANDERS**	1499.2
SWEET GRASS	2890.5	STILLWATER	1276.2
GRANITE	2740.8	FALLON	1157.0
VALLEY**	2672.5	BLAINE	951.4
MEAGHER	2666.7	GOLDEN VALLEY	638.3
BIG HORN	2652.1	TETON	371.2
DAWSON	2479.6	JEFFERSON	281.0
RICHLAND	2452.7	MCCONE	213.1
CHOUTEAU	2384.3	DANIELS	25.6
CARBON	2365.2	TREASURE	0.0
SHERIDAN	2337.5		

UNRANKED COUNTIES

Carter	Liberty
Garfield	Petroleum
Glacier	Prairie
Judith Basin	Wibaux

*Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

**County Crime Rates are estimated due to insufficient data. Major agency did not report for at least one month during the year.

***Crime Rate Underestimated. One or more major agencies within the county did not participate in the MUCR program during the entire year.

TABLE 6
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICES
RANKED WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1992 CRIME RATES*

AGENCY	1992 Crime Rate
Mineral County S. O. *	6612.1
Butte/Silver Bow County S.O. *	5694.4
Broadwater County S. O. *	4501.6
Deer Lodge County S. O. *	4340.9
Flathead County S. O.	3984.2
Lincoln County S. O.	3870.2
Yellowstone County S. O.	2951.2
Sweet Grass County S. O. *	2890.5
Hill County S. O.	2745.6
Granite County S. O. *	2740.8
Meagher County S. O. *	2666.7
Big Horn County S. O. *	2652.1
Missoula County S.O. **	2551.6 **
Gallatin County S. O.	2380.5
Phillips County S. O. *	2329.5
Wheatland County S.O. *	2289.4
Toole County S. O. *	2287.1
Custer County S. O.	2248.2
Carbon County S. O.	2154.7
Musselshell County S.O. *	2149.8
Powder River County S. O. *	2135.6
Madison County S. O. *	2121.8
Roosevelt County S. O. *	2019.2
Sheridan County S. O.	2017.9
Lewis & Clark County S. O.	2008.6
Rosebud County S. O. *	1818.7
Cascade County S. O.	1704.0
Chouteau County S. O.	1688.4
Perk County S. O.	1678.0
Powell County S. O.	1644.7
Fergus County S. O.	1640.1
Senders County S. O.	1556.9
Richland County S. O.	1552.0
Reavelli County S. O.	1419.4
Valley County S. O. **	1382.9 **
Beaverhead County S. O.	1312.9
Stillwater County S. O. *	1276.2
Pondera County S. O.	1123.0
Lake County S. O.	1112.3
Blaire County S. O.	1078.3
Fellon County S. O.	981.9
Dawson County S. O.	721.8
Golden Valley County S. O. *	638.3
Teton County S. O. *	371.2
Jefferson County S.O.	278.3
McCone County S.O.	213.1
Deniels County S.O. *	85.7
Treasure County S.O. *	0.0

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data
 Carter S.O., Garfield S.O., Glacier S.O., Judith Basin S.O.,
 Liberty S.O., Petroleum S.O., Prairie S.O., Wibaux S.O.

* Consolidated Agencies.

** Crime Rate Estimated. Agency did not participate in the MUCR Program for the full year.

TABLE 7
CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS
RANKED WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1992 CRIME RATES*

AGENCY	County	1992 Crime Rate
Kalispell P.D.	Flathead	12361.7
West Yellowstone P.D.	Gallatin	9989.4
Great Falls P.D.	Cascade	9214.1
Hamilton P.D.	Reavelli	8543.1
Missoula P.D.	Missoula	8455.4
Whitefish P.D.	Flathead	8350.0
Billings P.D.	Yellowstone	8057.9
Polson P.D.	Lake	7299.1
Livingston P.D.	Park	7222.5
Leurel P.D.	Yellowstone	6499.5
Helena P.D.	Lewis & Clark	6485.4
Havre P.D.	Hill	5742.0
Lewistown P.D.	Fergus	5225.2
Manhattan P.D.	Gallatin	5028.5
Glasgow P.D. **	Valley	4918.3 *
Miles City P.D.	Custer	4802.8
Columbia Falls P.D.	Flathead	4354.6
Glendive P.D.	Dawson	4201.2
Fort Benton P.D.	Chouteau	3974.3
Red Lodge P.D.	Carbon	3716.6
Sidney P.D.	Richland	3402.1
Belgrade P.D.	Gallatin	3336.1
St. Ignatius P.D.	Lake	2996.3
Plentywood P.D.	Sheridan	2726.0
Dillon P.D.	Beaverhead	2503.6
Deer Lodge P.D.	Powell	2469.8
Conrad P.D.	Pondera	2248.3
Ronan P.D.	Lake	1944.8
Thompson Falls P.D. **	Sanders	1766.0 *
Baker P.D.	Fellon	1280.7
Chinook P.D. **	Blaire	1027.0 *
Boulder P.D.	Jefferson	295.0

Agencies Not Ranked Because of Insufficient Data:

Bridger P.D.	Bozeman P.D.
East Helena P.D.	Eureka P.D.
Troy P.D.	

Agencies Not Ranked - No Population Data Available

Montana State Prison
 Montana State University Campus Police
 University of Montana Campus Police

* Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

Populations served by Sheriff's Offices are defined as those county's populations not served by city or municipal police departments.

** Crime Rate estimated. Agency did not participate in the MUCR Program for the full year.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1992 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
.....										
BEAVERHEAD										
Beaverhead S. O.	4570	60	1312.9	0	1	0	8	22	20	9
Dillon	4114	103	2503.6	1	0	0	2	7	89	4
TOTAL--	8684	163	1877.0	1	1	0	10	29	109	13
BIG HORN										
Big Horn S. O.	11689	310	2652.1	0	1	1	14	73	202	19
TOTAL--	11689	310	2652.1	0	1	1	14	73	202	19
BLAINE										
Blaine S. O.	5379	58	1078.3	1	0	0	7	16	27	7
Chinook *	1558	8*	1027.0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2
TOTAL--	6937	66	951.4	1	0	0	8	19	29	9
BROADWATER										
Broadwater S. O.	3421	154	4501.6	0	0	0	4	36	109	5
TOTAL--	3421	154	4501.6	0	0	0	4	36	109	5
CARBON										
Carbon S. O.	5662	122	2154.7	0	5	0	1	44	69	3
Red Lodge	2018	75	3716.6	0	0	0	6	8	58	3
Bridger	649	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	8329	197	2365.2	0	5	0	7	52	127	6
CARTER										
Carter S. O.	1549	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1549	0.	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASCADE										
Cascade S. O.	23298	397	1704.0	0	2	0	25	50	290	30
Great Falls	56815	5235	9214.1	0	17	48	19	526	4414	211
TOTAL--	80113	5632	7030.0	0	19	48	44	576	4704	241
CHOUTEAU										
Chouteau S. O.	3909	66	1688.4	0	0	0	4	7	47	8
Fort Benton	1711	68	3974.3	0	0	0	2	0	62	4
TOTAL--	5620	134	2384.3	0	0	0	6	7	109	12
CUSTER										
Custer S. O.	3336	75	2248.2	0	0	0	1	8	63	3
Miles City	8724	419	4802.8	1	0	2	20	42	336	18
TOTAL--	12060	494	4096.2	1	0	2	21	50	399	21
DANIELS										
Daniels S. O.	2335	2	85.7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL--	2335	2	85.7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
DAWSON										
Dawson S. O.	4849	35	721.8	0	0	0	4	7	23	1
Glendive	4951	208	4201.2	0	0	1	4	15	181	7
TOTAL--	9800	243	2479.6	0	0	1	8	22	204	8
DEER LODGE										
Deer Lodge S. O.	10597	460	4340.9	0	1	1	16	84	334	24
TOTAL--	10597	460	4340.9	0	1	1	16	84	334	24
FALLON										
Fallon S. O.	1324	13	981.9	0	0	0	1	0	12	0
Baker	1874	24	1280.7	0	0	0	0	9	11	4
TOTAL--	3198	37	1157.0	0	0	0	1	9	23	4

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1992 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
FERGUS										
Fergus S. O.	6219	102	1840.1	1	0	0	2	16	77	6
Lawistown	6239	326	5225.2	0	2	1	4	21	287	11
TOTAL--	12458	428	3435.5	1	2	1	6	37	364	17
FLATHEAD										
Flathead S. O.	41238	1642	3981.8	1	25	5	30	311	1177	93
Columbia Falls	3032	129	4254.6	0	1	1	2	13	101	11
Whitefish	4503	378	8350.0	0	0	1	5	38	317	15
Kalispell	12288	1519	12361.7	0	3	6	14	76	1375	45
TOTAL--	61061	3666	6003.8	1	29	13	51	438	2970	164
GALLATIN										
Gallatin S. O.	21682	550	2536.7	0	5	1	18	125	357	44
Belgrade	3567	119	3336.1	1	0	0	7	10	98	3
Bozeman	23366	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Manhattan	1054	53	5028.5	0	0	1	1	12	39	0
Three Forks	1422	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
West Yellowstone	941	94	9989.4	0	0	0	1	8	79	6
MSU Campus Police* XXX		198**	XXX**	0	6	1	1	9	198	2
TOTAL--	52032	1033	1985.3	1	11	3	28	164	771	55
GARFIELD										
Garfield S. O.	1637	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1637	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLACIER										
Glacier S. O.	12498	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	12498	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLDEN VALLEY										
Golden Valley S. O.	940	6	638.3	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
TOTAL--	940	6	638.3	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
GRANITE										
Granita S. O.	2627	72	2740.8	0	0	1	4	22	36	9
TOTAL--	2627	72	2740.8	0	0	1	4	22	36	9
HILL										
Hill S. O.	7685	211	2745.6	0	6	0	14	41	139	11
Havre	10519	604	5742.0	0	5	0	11	62	495	31
TOTAL--	18204	815	4477.0	0	11	0	25	103	634	42
JEFFERSON										
Jefferson S. O.	6828	19	278.3	0	1	0	3	5	8	2
Boulder	1356	4	295.0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
TOTAL--	8184	23	281.0	0	1	0	5	5	10	2
JUDITH BASIN										
Judith Basin S. O.	2352	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	2352	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAKE										
Lake S. O.	15913	177	1112.3	1	2	0	12	41	94	27
Polson	3384	247	7299.1	0	0	0	4	23	203	17
Ronan	1594	31	1944.8	0	0	0	1	1	21	8
St. Ignatius	801	24	2996.3	0	0	0	0	7	16	1
TOTAL--	21692	479	2208.2	1	2	0	17	72	334	53
LEWIS & CLARK										
Lewis & Clark S O	22055	443	2008.6	0	0	2	39	75	312	15
Helena	25334	1643	6485.4	0	8	14	104	181	1296	40
East Helena	1585	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	48974	2086	4259.4	0	8	16	143	256	1608	55
LIBERTY										
Liberty S. O.	2365	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	2365	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1992 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
.....										
LINCOLN										
Lincoln S. O.	15968	618	3870.2	1	1	0	15	116	448	37
Eureka	1074	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Troy	982	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	18024	618	3428.8	1	1	0	15	116	448	37
MCCONE										
McCone S. O.	2346	5	213.1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
TOTAL--	2346	5	213.1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2
MADISON										
Madison S. O.	6174	131	2121.8	0	0	1	5	22	96	7
TOTAL--	6174	131	2121.8	0	0	1	5	22	96	7
MEAGHER										
Meagher S. O.	1875	50	2666.7	1	0	0	0	7	42	0
TOTAL--	1875	50	2666.7	1	0	0	0	7	42	0
MINERAL										
Mineral S. O.	3418	226	6612.1	0	6	0	12	50	138	20
TOTAL--	3418	226	6612.1	0	6	0	12	50	138	20
MISSOULA										
Missoula S. O.*	36884	549*	2551.6*	2	6	1	25	109	362	44
Missoula	44256	3742	8455.4	0	37	24	58	322	3152	149
U of Montana**		231	XXX**	0	1	0	2	16	207	5
TOTAL--	81140	4522	5573.1	2	44	25	85	447	3721	198
MUSSELSHELL										
Musselshell S. O.	4233	91	2149.8	0	0	0	21	35	25	10
TOTAL--	4233	91	2149.2	0	0	0	21	35	25	10
PARK										
Park S. O.	8105	136	1678.0	0	0	0	4	30	89	13
Livingston	6909	499	7222.5	0	0	1	16	72	387	23
TOTAL--	15014	635	4229.4	0	0	1	20	102	476	36
PETROLEUM										
Petroleum S. O.	534	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	534	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILLIPS										
Phillips S. O.	5323	124	2329.5	1	0	0	4	17	93	9
TOTAL--	5323	124	2329.5	1	0	0	4	17	93	9
PONDERA										
Pondera S. O.	3651	41	1123.0	0	0	0	5	4	27	5
Conrad	2980	67	2248.3	0	0	0	3	2	60	2
TOTAL--	6631	108	1628.7	0	0	0	8	6	87	7
POWDER RIVER										
Powder River S. O.	2154	46	2135.6	0	0	0	1	10	33	2
TOTAL--	2154	52	2461.0	0	0	0	1	12	38	1
POWELL										
Powell S. O.	3344	55	1644.7	0	2	0	7	15	25	6
Deer Lodge	3482	86	2469.8	0	0	1	7	19	57	2
Montana State Prison	XXX	1	XXX	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL--	6826	142	2080.3	0	2	1	15	34	82	8
PRAIRIE										
Prairie S. O.	1425	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1425	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAVALLI										
Ravalli S. O.	22967	326	1419.4	0	0	0	17	44	253	12
Hamilton	2821	241	8543.1	0	1	0	3	15	213	9
TOTAL--	25788	567	2198.7	0	1	0	20	59	466	21

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

TABLE 8
MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED
BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

COUNTY AND AGENCY	1992 POP	CRIME INDEX	CRIME RATE	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MV THEFT
.....										
RICHLAND										
Richland S. O.	5670	88	1552.0	0	0	0	1	13	69	5
Sidney	5379	183	3402.1	0	2	0	3	20	151	7
TOTAL--	11049	271	2452.7	0	2	0	4	33	220	12
ROOSEVELT										
Roosevelt S. O.	11341	229	2019.2	0	2	0	6	45	161	15
TOTAL--	11341	229	2019.2	0	2	0	6	45	161	15
ROSEBUD										
Rosebud S. O.	10832	197	1818.7	1	0	0	11	26	146	13
TOTAL--	10832	197	1818.7	1	0	0	11	26	146	13
SANDERS										
Sanders S. O.	7579	118	1556.9	0	0	1	16	37	52	12
Thompson Falls*	1359	16*	1766.0*	0	0	0	1	3	10	2
TOTAL--	8938	134	1499.2	0	0	1	17	40	62	14
SHERIDAN										
Sheridan S. O.	2676	54	2017.9	0	0	1	2	12	36	3
Plentywood	2201	60	2726.0	0	0	0	1	6	51	2
TOTAL--	4877	114	2337.5	0	0	1	3	18	87	5
SILVER BOW										
Butte/Silver Bow	34999	1993	5694.4	1	2	13	41	297	1530	109
TOTAL--	34999	1993	5694.4	1	2	13	41	297	1530	109
STILLWATER										
Stillwater S. O.	6739	86	1276.2	0	0	0	5	10	67	4
TOTAL--	6739	86	1276.2	0	0	0	5	10	67	4
SWEET GRASS										
Sweet Grass S. O.	3252	94	2890.5	0	1	0	6	19	63	5
TOTAL--	3252	94	2890.5	0	1	0	6	19	63	5
TETON										
Teton S. O.	6466	24	371.2	0	0	0	2	12	9	1
TOTAL--	6466	24	371.2	0	0	0	2	12	9	1
TOOLE										
Toole S. O.	5203	119	2287.1	0	0	0	6	11	98	4
TOTAL--	5203	119	2287.1	0	0	0	6	11	98	4
TREASURE										
Treasure S. O.	900	0	000.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL--	900	0	000.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VALLEY										
Valley S. O.*	4812	61*	1382.9*	0	0	0	1	13	46	1
Glasgow*	3682	166*	4918.3*	0	1	0	1	15	141	8
TOTAL--	8494	227	2674.5	0	1	0	2	28	187	9
WHEATLAND										
Wheatland S. O.	2315	53	2289.4	0	0	1	4	11	35	2
TOTAL--	2315	53	2289.4	0	0	1	4	11	35	2
WIBAUX										
Wibaux S. O.	1227	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTAL--	1227	0	XXX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YELLOWSTONE										
Yellowstone S. O.	27514	812	2951.2	0	3	1	15	149	596	48
Billings	83731	5747	8058.0	2	25	95	71	1175	5017	362
Laurel	5862	381	6499.5	0	1	0	4	26	332	18
TOTAL--	117107	7940	6780.1	2	29	96	90	1350	5945	428
STATEWIDE TOTALS--824000										
35250 4277.9***				17	182	228	823	4868	27395	1737

FOOTNOTE: XXX--Agency did not report crime statistics to the MT Board of Crime Control.

* Agency did not report data for the entire year. Index and rate are estimated from the months which were reported.

**MSU Campus Police submitted summary data only. MSU Campus Police, University of Montana, and Montana State Prison statistics are not included in the sub-totals and total calculations. Crime rates cannot be calculated for lack of population estimates.

*** Statelwide and county indices is based upon the actual count of the seven index crimes. No provisions have been included to account for non-reporting agencies nor agencies that reported for less than the full year.

JUVENILE STATISTICS

Reported to the
Juvenile Probation
Information System

Montana's Juvenile Justice System

Montana's Juvenile Justice System allows youth to be given consideration not available to adults and, at the same time, denies them some of the constitutional rights that adults have. The Youth Court is part of each District Court, but operates as a civil rather than a criminal process. In Youth Court, for example, juveniles are "referred" rather than "arrested" or "charged". They are found to be "delinquent" or "in need of supervision", but are not "convicted" of specific crimes. And, they are "disposed" rather than "sentenced".

A youth may be found to be delinquent only if he has committed an act which is criminal for an adult. Burglary, assault, or shoplifting can all lead to a finding of delinquency. A Youth in Need of Supervision (YINS) is a youth

who has committed non-criminal acts such as running away, being "ungovernable" or violating curfew. These are only "crimes" because of the youth's age. They are commonly referred to as "status" offenses.

General Activity

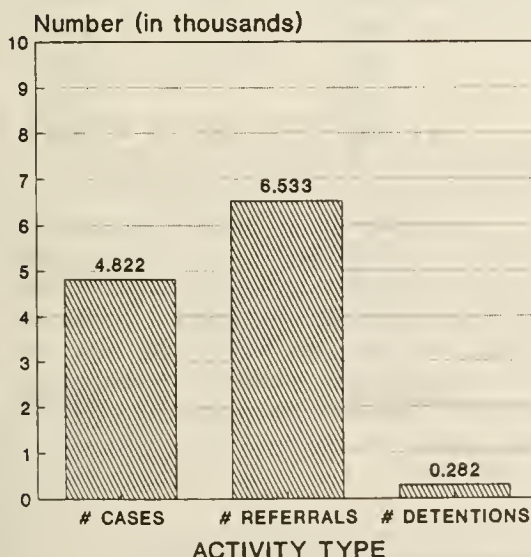
The activities of Montana's Youth Courts and Juvenile Probation Offices is typically measured in four components:

1. The Number of Cases—the number of individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system for some reason, criminal or not. In 1992, 4,823 youth were processed by Youth Courts in Montana. About two-thirds of the cases were males (68.4%).

2. The Number of Referrals—the number of youth encounters with the juvenile justice system. An individual can be referred more than once during the year. In 1992, Youth Courts and Probation Offices handled 6,533 referrals. In any referral, a youth may be charged with more than one crime. However, most youth are referred because of a single crime.

4. The number of detentions—the number of times youths are confined awaiting court action. The State of Montana is currently in the process of establishing appropriate detention facilities for youth. During the course of a year, a single youth may be confined more than once. In 1992, 224 youth were detained 282 times. Ninety-five of these were kept less than 24 hours.

GENERAL YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY 1992



Source: Juvenile Probation Info System

The caseload on the juvenile justice system in Montana appears to have peaked in 1986 when 5,601 cases and 7,215 referrals were reported. The graph on the next page shows that since that time, there has been a gradual decrease in all of these measures. The 1992 statistics show only small increases in reported cases (+2.8%) and referrals (+9.4%) from the previous year. The number of pre-trial detentions decreased -28.2% from 1991. Reducing the number of juvenile detentions and separating juvenile detainees from their adult counterparts is a national goal and has been given much priority within the state in recent years.

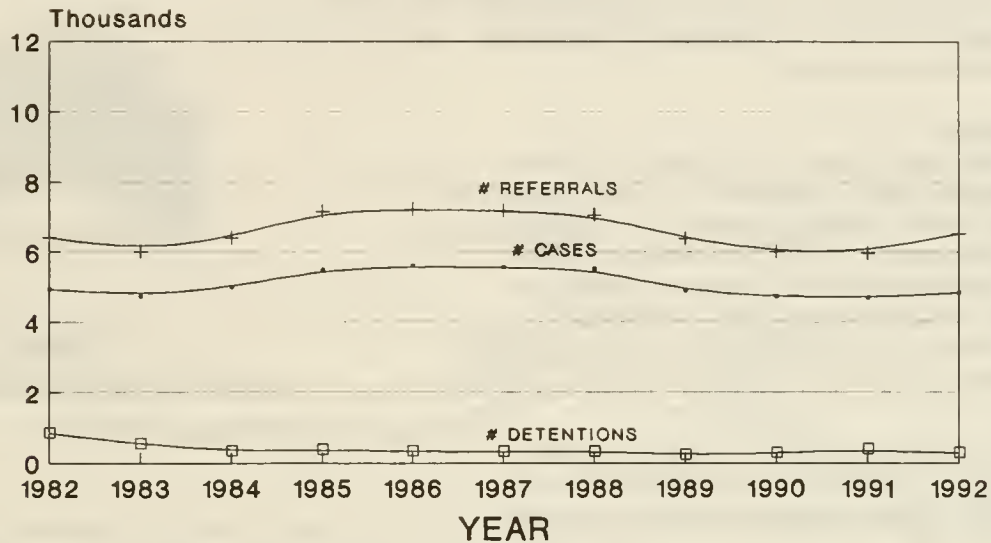
Roughly 75% (75.6%) of the youth involved with the probation system were involved a single time during the year.

TABLE 9
1992 SUMMARY OF
JUVENILE REFERRALS
(DELINQUENCY CASES)

REASON FOR REFERRAL	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT	RATE PER 1000 POP. AT RISK¹
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</u>			
Homicide	2	0.0	0.02
Rape	11	0.2	0.11
Robbery	10	0.1	0.10
Aggravated Assault	14	0.2	0.14
Simple Assault	363	8.3	3.64
Total Violent	400	8.9%	4.01
<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>			
Burglary	239	6.3	2.40
Larceny	1,899	44.3	19.05
Motor Vehicle Theft	150	3.1	1.50
Arson and Vandalism	703	13.7	7.05
Trespassing	261	5.8	2.62
Other Property Offenses	69	0.9	0.69
Total Property	3,321	73.5%	33.31
<u>OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER</u>			
Weapons	39	0.2	0.39
Sex Offenses	44	1.1	0.44
Driving Under the Influence	5	0.1	0.05
Disorderly Conduct	304	6.2	3.05
Traffic Crimes	105	3.2	1.05
Other Offenses Against Public Order	250	3.3	2.51
Total Public Order	747	15.8%	7.49
<u>DRUG OFFENSES</u>			
Substance Abuse	133	1.7	1.33
Total Drug Offenses	133	1.7	1.33
GRAND TOTAL	4,601	100.0%	46.14

¹ Based upon an estimated 99,704 youths in Montana between the ages of 10 and 17.

GENERAL YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY 1982-1992



Source: Juvenile Probation Info System

Of these, 38% had had an encounter with the criminal justice system during a previous year.

Seventeen percent (17.5%) had two encounters; 4.5%, three encounters; 1.6%, four encounters, and 0.9%, five or more encounters. This distribution seems to be changing from those observed in previous years toward more repeat offenders and less one timers. Nevertheless the overwhelming majority of Montana's youth who have had an encounter with the system, have only one such encounter.

The 282 pre-trial detentions which occurred in 1992 constituted 4.3% of all Juvenile Probation referrals; the 224 youth, 4.6% of all cases handled.

Rate of Referral by Age and Sex

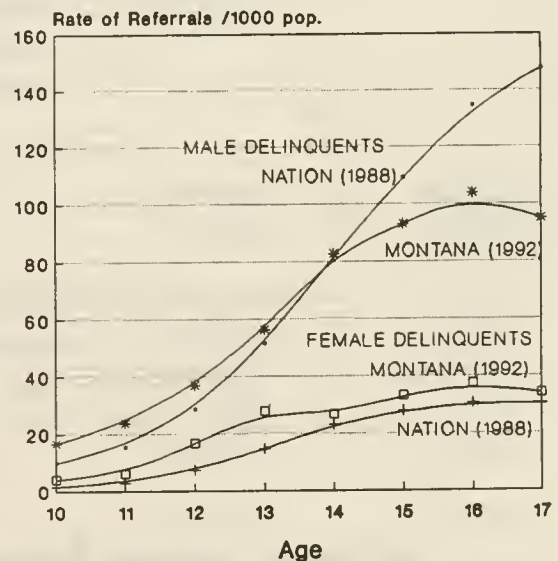
The rate of referral per 1,000 youth at risk for each age and sex can be used to identify critical age-sex groups and predict potential changes in Youth Court activities.

The age/sex pattern for delinquent crimes in Montana appears to be slightly different from national statistics. At the national level the male rate of referral for these offenses increases with age. Montana's 1992 statistics show that the rate for 17 year olds is actually less than that for 16 year olds.

The national and state patterns for female referrals are similar. The interesting point being that Montana's rate for female delinquent referrals is as high, if not higher than the national figures.

In 1992, there were 55.7 delinquent referrals for each 1,000 males and 22.6 delinquent referrals for each 1,000 females. Sixteen year old males experienced the highest rate. They accounted for 644 referrals (2.4% of the male total and

RATE OF REFERRAL PER 1,000 YOUTH BY AGE AND SEX--1992



Source: JUVENILE PROBATION INFO SYSTEM
JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS 1988

16.2% of the overall total) for a rate of 103.8 delinquent referrals per 1,000 population. For females, the sixteen year old group also experienced the highest rate—37.4 delinquent referrals per 1,000 population. This group had 209 encounters which made up 19.4% of the total female referrals.

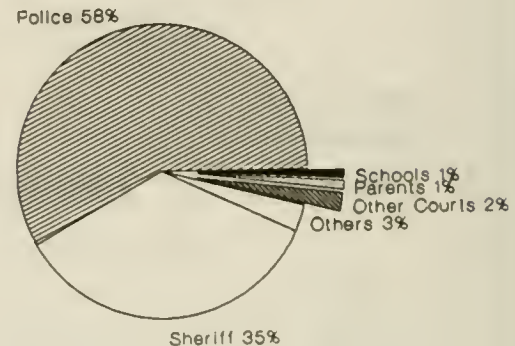
With respect to status referrals the rate for Montana males increases with age whereas it peaks at age sixteen for females. Status referrals for males are approximately half of the delinquent rate; for females, they are approximately equal across the age groups.

Source of Referral

Law enforcement authorities are the primary referral source for delinquent youth in Montana. In 1992, police departments and sheriff's offices accounted for 95.3% of delinquent referrals. Over the years, local law enforcement has traditionally provided the bulk of referrals to the juvenile justice system. The remaining 4.7% is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including the State Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, tribal courts, parents, and school officials.

Law enforcement was responsible for 87.8% of the status referrals. Highway Patrol and Courts appear to be responsible for a slightly larger percentage of status referrals over delinquent referrals.

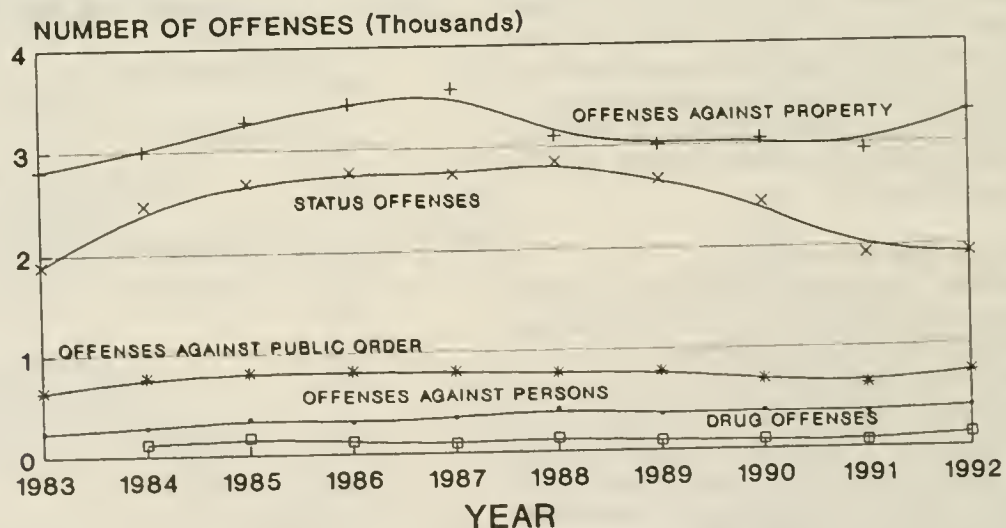
REFERRING SOURCE JUVENILE OFFENDERS (MONTANA 1992)



Total number of referrals made = 6,533

Source: Juvenile Probation Info System

NUMBER OF REFERRALS BY MAJOR CATEGORY (1983-1992)



SOURCE: Juvenile Probation Info System

TABLE 10
1991 SUMMARY OF
JUVENILE REFERRALS
(STATUS VS DELINQUENT CASES)

REASON FOR REFERRAL	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT	RATE PER 1000 POP. AT RISK
STATUS OFFENSES ²	1,932	29.6%	19.38
DELINQUENT OFFENSES	4,601	70.4%	46.14
TOTAL	6,533	100.0%	65.52

² Status offenses include Runaways, Curfew/Loitering Violations, Ungovernable, and Liquor Violations. Itemization of these categories is no longer possible.

TABLE 11
COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
(1991 vs 1992)

OFFENSE	# REPORTED 1991	# REPORTED 1992	PERCENT CHANGE
Crimes Against Persons	357	400	+ 12.0%
Crimes Against Property	2,941	3,321	+ 12.9%
Crimes Against Public Order	634	747	+ 17.8%
Drug Offenses	70	133	+ 90.0%
Total Delinquent	4,002	4,601	+ 15.0%
Status Offenses	1,921	1,932	+ 0.6%
Total Juvenile Offenses	5,923	6,533	+ 10.3%

Reason for Referral

Currently five major categories or reasons for referral make up the total number of referrals to the Youth Court:

1) Crimes against persons include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. In 1992, the juvenile justice system handled 400 referrals which involved crimes against persons.

2) Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. In 1992, Montana youth were referred 3,321 times for property crimes.

3) Offenses against the public order include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). In 1992, 747 referrals for offenses against public order were processed.

4) Status offenses include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. In 1992, there were 1,932 referrals made for these offenses in Montana.

5) Drug offenses. In 1992, 133 referrals were made for substance abuse in the state.

As indicated above, most juvenile referrals in Montana are primarily for property crimes (50.8% in 1992) or for status offenses (29.6% in 1992). Referrals for offenses

against public order accounted for 11.4% and crimes against persons for 6.1%. Drug offenses were involved only 2.0% of the time.

In the last year, the number of referrals in each of these general categories has increased. Status offenses increased the least (0.6%). Delinquent offenses increased a total of 15% over 1991 statistics with drug offenses almost doubling (133 versus 70).

Referral Offenses

The ten most frequent types of specific delinquent offenses which result in a referral to youth court accounted for approximately 79.7% of all the delinquent referrals made in 1992.

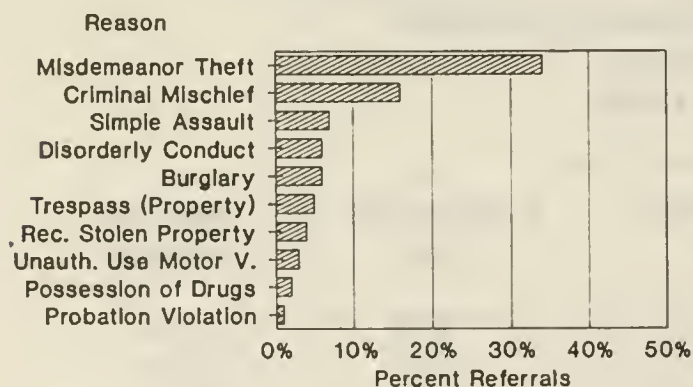
Although many of the top ten offenses are the same for either sex, their ranking is different. The most common reason for a juvenile to appear in youth court is misdemeanor theft. Misdemeanor theft accounted for 34% of the male referrals and 47% of the female referrals. The most common violent crime is simple assault. It accounts for 7% of the male referrals and 9% of the female referrals.

The most disturbing 1992 statistic is that for the first time drug offenses appear in the ten most frequent referrals for either sex.

The Number of Detentions and Their Trend

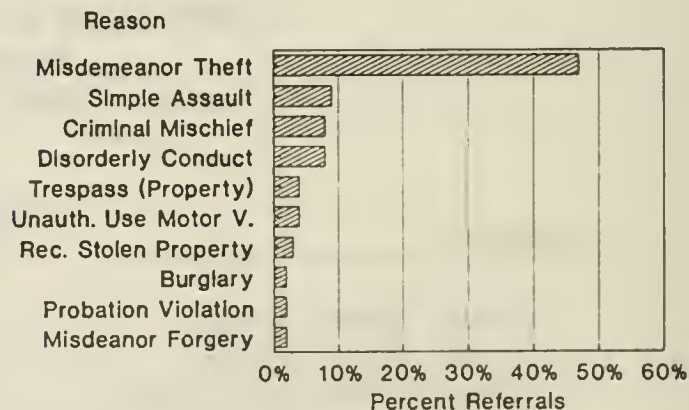
The number of pre-trial youth detentions which occurred in Montana during the last eight years can be separated in to the major types of offenders—status offenders and delinquents. In both cases, the number has dropped dramati-

PRIMARY REASONS FOR DELINQUENT REFERRAL
MALE JUVENILES
(MONTANA 1992)



Source: Juvenile Probation Info System

PRIMARY REASONS FOR DELINQUENT REFERRAL
FEMALE JUVENILES
(MONTANA 1992)



Source: Juvenile Probation Info System

cally in recent years. The total number of youth detentions in 1992 was 282, down from 392 in 1991--a decrease of 28%.

About 20% of the 1992 detentions involved status offenders. JPIS no longer identifies the specific status offense involved in juvenile detentions. However, in the past, slightly over half of these status offenders were runaways. Two thirds of the status offenses involved the youth being detained 24 hours or less. Half of the youths detained more than 24 hours were referred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the youths detained for delinquent acts stayed less than 24 hours and 40% of the youths staying more than 24 hours were taken in on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

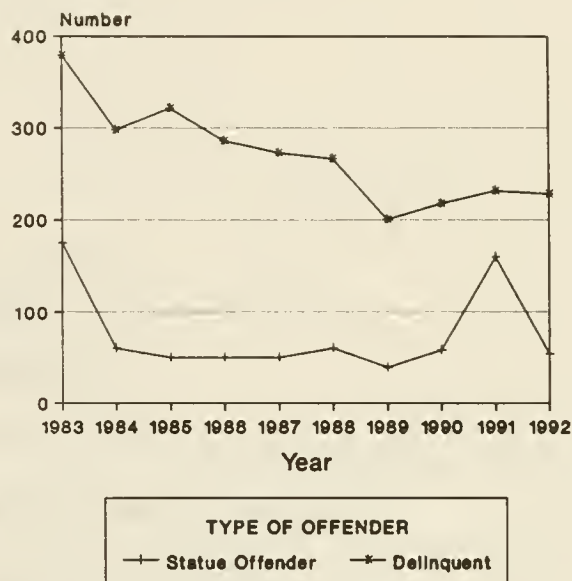
For those staying more than 24 hours the average length of stay was 6.5 days.

Disposition of Juvenile Offenders

Considering that 80% of the youths appearing before youth court are first offenders, the punishment meted out by the court seems appropriate. Overall, it seems there is bias toward leniency. Almost half (48.3%) of the delinquent referrals are handled informally. Over 27% of these cases resulted in a warning; 8.5% were dismissed; and 6.0% resulted in probation. In 10.8% of the cases the youth had to make restitution.

One Hundred Fifty-one youth were committed to Department of Family Services Correctional facilities.

JUVENILE DETENTIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENDER 1983-1992



Source: Juvenile Probation Info System

Technical Appendices

1. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) Program
2. Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS)
Enhanced Database
3. Population Estimate
4. Definitions of Terms used in this Report

Appendix 1

The Montana

Uniform Crime Reporting

(MUCR) Program

History

A national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program came into existence in 1930 as a result of the recognition of the need for a nationwide and uniform compilation of law enforcement statistics. The Committee of Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed the UCR concept, and Congress passed legislation on June 11, 1930 authorizing the FBI to act as the clearinghouse for crime information. In the late 1960's, with the availability of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, individual states began assuming much of the responsibility for direct collection of the UCR data.

Montana became involved in the national UCR reporting program in September 1978, when the FBI transferred data collection responsibility from its UCR reporting division to the Montana Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center. This transfer has enhanced crime data collection by giving the state more control over crime reporting, closer contact with local law enforcement agencies, and more detailed information about crime on the local and state level.

The initial effort involved only the reporting of summary statistics. In 1981 a computerized incident-based program was introduced. Under this program, basic information about each offense and arrest which was reported to local law enforcement agencies was collected. In 1991, this system was overhauled to be compatible with the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

As implemented in Montana, NIBRS provides a "Cradle to the Grave" profile of each Crime reported in Montana. The Montana system uses personal computers (PCs) which give local agencies the ability to generate their own crime statistics on request.

Throughout its existence, the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting program has been voluntary. Consequently, some local agencies have chosen not to participate in the program and some report only for part of the year. By the

end of 1992, 65 agencies were using the NIBRS format (42 using Personal Computers connected to the State's Criminal Justice Information Network and 23 using stand alone computers. Twenty agencies were still continuing to submit data using the MUCR format (12 submitting paper forms, 7 using special software packages, and one sending only summary statistics.)

In 1992, 79 of the 96 (84.9%) law enforcement agencies in the state contributed to MUCR. These agencies together serve approximately 94% of the state's population.

However, this does not include Native Americans who live on Indian Reservations in the State. None of the Tribal Police Departments on the Indian Reservations participate in the program. According to the 1990 Census, Native Americans make up approximately 6% of the population. Not all of these, however, live on reservations.

Likewise, the Montana Highway Patrol does not submit data to MUCR. The primary impact of not having this agency participate in this program is the number of DUI's are under reported by as much as 25%.

Program Objectives

The overall objectives of the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting Program are:

1. To inform the Governor, Attorney General, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature and magnitude of the crime problem in Montana.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crime by age, sex, and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide a base of data and statistics to help measure the work load of the criminal justice system.
5. To provide a base of data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

General Overview

MUCR complies with guidelines and definitions established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

The NIBRS format breaks each record into seven segments. These are:

- o Administrative Information (Agency, Case Number, Date, Time, Clearance Code, etc.)
- o Offense (Crime Type, Alcohol related, weapon used, etc.)
- o Property (Description of the Property, its value, and what happened to it, etc.)
- o Victim (Description, Injury, and Circumstances)
- o Offender (Description)
- o Relationship (Relationship of the Victim to the Offender) In the National System, the Relationship is part of the Victim Information.
- o Arrestee (Description, Circumstances)

To compile statistics for Crime in Montana, the NIBRS administrative, offense, and property data is converted into MUCR offense records, which are not quite as detailed. At the current time, MUCR data is being sent to the FBI for inclusion in the annual FBI publication Crime in the United States.

Montana does not report detailed Arrest information in Crime in Montana. Instead, arrest data is used in special reports which are published throughout the year.

NIBRS and UCR Crime Classification System

Reporting uniformity between law enforcement agencies depends upon the proper classification of offenses by the agencies. The Montana NIBRS system follows the basic guidelines for classifying offenses as formulated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI. It must be emphasized that the following classifications are not meant to be legal definitions of offenses. The classifications differ considerably in some cases from the legal definitions as they are written in the Montana Code Annotated.

In NIBRS reports, the FBI classification system and definitions are used so that the different crimes which are counted all refer to the same type of crime and measure the same thing.

In Montana NIBRS format, the various crimes are divided into several categories. Seven crimes are recognized as being the most serious crimes in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. These are called the Index Crimes, or the Part I Offenses. By convention, Montana also divides these crimes into two separate categories: Crimes of Violence and Crimes Against Property. Most of Crime in Montana is dedicated to the reporting and analysis of these Part I Crimes.

Part II Offenses encompass other crimes which, although serious, are not as serious as any of the Seven Index Crimes. Although data is collected on all of the Part II Crimes, summary statistics are not normally generated on some of these crimes. These primarily involve offenses committed by juveniles and are reported elsewhere (in the Juvenile Probation Information System, for example).

Part III Offenses involve police activities which are primarily public service functions rather than criminal offenses. Because of funding limitations, data on Part III Offenses are not processed by the MUCR Program for agencies submitting paper forms to MUCR. Agencies using automated input have Part III Offenses summarized for their private use, but the state program does not normally examine any Part III Offenses.

MUCR CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM OF DIFFERENT CRIMES

Part I Crimes—The Seven Index Crimes

Crimes of Violence

Homicide
Rape
Robbery
Aggravated Assault

Crimes Against Property

Burglary
Larceny/Theft
Motor Vehicle Theft

Part II Crimes

Negligent Manslaughter
Other (Simple) Assaults
Arson
Forgery and Counterfeiting
Fraud
Embezzlement
Stolen Property
Vandalism
Weapons Violations
Prostitution
Sex Offenses
Drug Abuse
Gambling
Offenses Against the Family

Data is collected on the following Part II Crimes, but statistics are not normally generated on them:

DUI
Liquor Violations
Disorderly Conduct
Other (Kidnapping, Trespass, etc.)
Curfew Violations
Runaways

Part III Crimes—Police Activities

Traffic Crimes
Traffic Accidents involving Fatalities
Traffic Accidents involving Property Damage
Warrants
Accident Information including Suicides, Missing Persons, and the discovery of Dead Bodies
Animal Problems
Recovery of Property and Motor Vehicles
Police Assistance Activities
Domestic Problems
Insecure Premises/Security
Public Safety

Data Quality and Sources of Error

The major source of error encountered in estimating statewide crime rates using the MUCR database comes from non-reporting and non-participating agencies. These may be classified as errors of omission. As reported earlier, participation in the program is voluntary. Currently 85% of the local law enforcement agencies in the state responsible for 94% of the state's population sent data into the program. In addition, Tribal Law enforcement agencies, other state agencies with law enforcement responsibilities, and federal agencies operating in the state also do not actively participate in the program. The end result of all of these omissions is that the statistics presented in this document may be under-estimated by as much as 10%.

Another type of error which may be found in any database involves the internal consistency of the data. These involve logical comparisons between different data elements in a single record (e. g. an arrest taking place on a date before the crime occurred) and the introduction of unacceptable codes for specific codes (e.g. a number greater than 24 to indicate the hour which a crime took place). The NIBRS software which was introduced in 1991 and is being used by many agencies contains a number of automatic edits which stops an incorrect code from being used. Consequently, internal errors from those agencies using NIBRS has been virtually eliminated.

Some errors involve misinterpretation of the definitions of the various crimes. Records personnel are trained to report their crime in MUCR Codes. However, the officer report may use the codes for the Montana law violated or Codes recommend by the National Criminal Information Center (NCIC). There is not a one-to-one correspondence between these codes. Consequently, some crimes may not be correctly coded. No estimate has been made on the amount of the error introduced through the use of different offense coding patterns.

In addition, no formal audits have ever been implemented to measure the accuracy of the data being reported to the MUCR program. On occasion MUCR staff has pulled a sample of offense and arrest records in the MUCR database and asked records people from selected agencies to retrieve specific records for information not contained in the original MUCR record. In general, most of these efforts have resulted in 90percent or more hits. The most common reason a particular record cannot be found and verified is that it involves a juvenile. In other cases, the crime resulted in a deferred sentence and the record was destroyed after the the terms of the sentence was satisfied.

One idiosyncrasy of the NIBRS format is the use of the hierarchy rule. This rule comes into play when an incident involves two or more crimes. For example, a victim may be murdered during a robbery. In such a case, the hierarchy rule states that only the more serious crime should be counted. Here it would be the homicide; the robbery would not be counted as such.

To be compatible with national statistics, the MUCR program employs the hierarchy rule in reporting the Crime

Index, the Crime Rate, and the number of the seven major crimes reported in Crime in Montana. As a result, 1.2% of the Part I offenses reported in Montana in 1990 were not reported. The hierarchy rule has not been used in reporting any of the Part II Offenses.

NUMBER	DATA ELEMENT	NATIONAL NIBRS	MONTANA MUCR/NIBRS
1	ORI NUMBER (AGENCY DESIGNATION)	X	X
2	INCIDENT NUMBER (CASE NUMBER)	X	X
3A	DATE (OF INCIDENT)	X	X
3B	HOUR (OF INCIDENT)	X	X
4	CLEARED EXCEPTIONALLY	X	X
5	DATE CLEARED EXCEPTIONALLY	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
---	OFFICER IDENTIFICATION		OPTIONAL
---	LOCATION (GEOCODE)		OPTIONAL
6	UCR OFFENSE CODE	X	X
7	OFFENSE ATTEMPTED OR COMPLETED	X	CALCULATED
8	SUSPECTED OF USING	X	X
9	LOCATION TYPE	X	X
10	NUMBER OF PREMISES ENTERED	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
11	METHOD OF ENTRY	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
12	TYPE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
13	TYPE WEAPON/FORCE INVOLVED	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
14	TYPE PROPERTY LOSS	X	X
15	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	X	X
16	VALUE OF PROPERTY	X	X
17	DATE PROPERTY RECOVERED	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
18	NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES STOLEN	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
19	NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
20	SUSPECTED DRUG TYPE	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
21	ESTIMATED DRUG QUANTITY	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
22	TYPE DRUG MEASUREMENT	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
23	VICTIM (SEQUENCE) NUMBER	X	X
24	OFFENSE AGAINST THE VICTIM	X	X
25	TYPE OF VICTIM	X	INDIVIDUAL
26	AGE (OF VICTIM)	X	X
27	SEX (OF VICTIM)	X	X
28	RACE (OF VICTIM)	X	X
29	ETHNICITY (OF VICTIM)	CONDITIONAL	CALCULATED
30	RESIDENT STATUS (OF VICTIM)	X	X
31	HOMICIDE/ASSAULT CIRCUMSTANCES	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
32	JUSTIFIABLE HOM. CIRCUMSTANCES	CONDITIONAL	CONDITIONAL
33	TYPE INJURY	X	X
34	OFFENDER NUMBER TO BE RELATED	X	X
35	RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER	X	X
36	OFFENDER (SEQUENCE) NUMBER	X	X
37	AGE (OF OFFENDER)	X	X
38	SEX (OF OFFENDER)	X	X
39	RACE (OF OFFENDER)	X	X
40	ARRESTEE (SEQUENCE) NUMBER	X	X
41	ARREST (TRANSACTION) NUMBER	X	X
42	ARREST DATE	X	X
43	TYPE OF ARREST	X	X
44	MULTIPLE CLEARANCE INDICATOR	X	X
45	UCR ARREST OFFENSE CODE	X	OFFENSE CODE
46	ARRESTEE WAS ARMED WITH	X	X
47	AGE (OF ARRESTEE)	X	CALCULATED
---	DATE OF BIRTH (OF ARRESTEE)		X
48	SEX (OF ARRESTEE)	X	X
49	RACE (OF ARRESTEE)	X	X
50	ETHNICITY (OF ARRESTEE)	X	CALCULATED
51	RESIDENT STATUS (OF ARRESTEE)	X	X
52	DISPOSITION OF ARRESTEE UNDER 18	X	X
---	OTHER AGENCY ARREST		X

TABLE 2 A COMPARISON OF DATA ELEMENTS FOUND IN THE NATIONAL NIBRS SYSTEM WITH MONTANA MUCR/NIBRS

Appendix 2

Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS) Enhanced Database

General Definition

The Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS) is an acronym for a system designed for the collection of juvenile crimes as reported by the juvenile probation offices throughout the state. More specifically, it is a computer database designed for the collection and reporting of juvenile probation case information. The database has been designed to be used in the local Probation Office as a tool for minimal case tracing and management information, and for transmitting appropriate statistical case information to the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC).

History/Background

The original JPIS program started in the mid-70's with the juvenile probation office submitting data on paper forms. The probation office would submit two separate forms called "Form 10" and "Form 20". "Form 10" contained the individual personal case information regarding the juvenile. The "Form 20" contained all the referral and offense information. The data was completed by the juvenile probation office, submitted to the MBCC, and it was then keypunched for processing in the mainframe computer.

Approximately four years ago the MBCC developed a microcomputer Juvenile Probation Information System. It was developed in a commercial database language (R:Base, a registered trademark of Microrim) and then compiled so that it could be provided to a number of offices without the necessity of each agency having the commercial database product. During an analysis of the application it was found that some aspects of the program were slow in operation, basic data elements needed to be added to better respond to the issue of detention, and the database seemed to contract internal problems for no apparent reason. Because of these problems the MBCC felt the need to upgrade the program.

During 1992 a new commercial database manager (Clipper) was used by a contractor, at the request of MBCC, to develop an enhanced version of JPIS. The program was completed and installation of the new program began in November of 1992. The program has been installed in twenty (20) of the twenty-one (21) state judicial districts. At least four (4) satellite probation offices have also installed the new JPIS program. The enhancements provide increased speed of operation, an improved level of reports for local use, and overall improved ease of use. Data transmission to the MBCC was still a critical component and the new programs was developed to make this process as easy as possible.

Technical Specifications

The present JPIS program (database application) was developed entirely in Clipper ver 5.0 ("Clipper is a registered trademark of Nantucket Corporation, and, more recently through acquisition, is a registered trademark of Computer Associates.") "Clipper" is a computer language consisting of structured programming language and a collection of standard commands, functions, and objects that allow the creation of application programs for overall database management. Once an application is developed it can be compiled with "Clipper" and distributed as an executable program with accompanying data files.

The "Clipper" version of the JPIS program contains about twenty (20) database files used for the collection of new and updated information regarding case level activities within each juvenile probation office. Several of these databases are for data entry verification and validation, which insures accurate data entry by the various operators around the state.

Although the various databases contain hundreds of data elements, there are approximately 90 key data elements captured through the JPIS Program. These key

Data Elements in JPIS

Common Element (Linking all records together in a single case file)

1. Case Number

Personal Data

2. Social Security Number. This is a new data element introduced into the latest version of JPIS. It is used for tracking juveniles throughout the system.
3. Date of Birth
4. Sex of Juvenile
5. Ethnic Origin (Caucasian, Black, Spanish, Indian, Other)
6. County of Residence for the Juvenile
7. Date of first referral

Offense Data (Relating to a single Incident)

8. Date and hour
9. The appropriate section of the Montana Revised Codes
10. The number of counts for which the youth is charged

Referral Data

11. Referral Date
12. Referral time (2-Character, 24 hr. clock)
13. Reporting County within the judicial district.
14. County where the offense took place
15. Agency which referred the youth to the juvenile probation office.
16. Indicator for Under the Influence of Drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense
17. Indicator for whether detained
18. Code for where the youth was detained.
19. Detention date and time

20. Detention release date and time
21. Indicator for whether an adult facility was used for detention.
22. Code to indicate up to five detention types where juvenile was detained
23. Indicator for whether the youth was placed in a shelter care facility
24. Code for where the shelter was located
25. Shelter date and time
26. Shelter release date and time
27. Indicator for whether the youth was represented by an attorney
28. Disposition Codes (Codes used to identify the handling of the youth through the juvenile probation office. Up to six codes can be used to identify all dispositions for the youth.)
29. Indicator of the agencies having to pay for the services provided to the youth (Five agencies can be selected in the payment schedule.)
30. Date starting and ending of probation if youth is placed on a probation status.
31. Date and time of court disposition hearing.
32. Date and time of show cause hearing
33. Indicator for the time of adjudication resulting from the disposition hearing.

elements are used as the foundation for reports at the local level and also provide the state with the case information required for statistical reporting.

The variation between the last two computerized versions of the JPIS programs is primarily in the number of data elements collected at the local level and transmitted to MBCC. New data elements added to the November 92 release are related mostly to detention and hearings. These new data elements will only be available for cases during 1993 et. seq.. Thus, there will not be an analysis capability for prior years based on these specific elements. A listing of the new data elements is as follows:

- o Adult Facility (Y, N)
- o Type of Facility (List of up to five types)
- o Payment for services (List of up to five payees)
- o Court Hearing Dates (Adjudication and show cause)

Data Integrity

The JPIS program uses Montana Codes Annotated (MCA) reference for identifying offenses that the juveniles have been charged with for each individual case. The historical data, in excess of (10) years, contains numerous MCA codes that are no longer valid. Many of the codes have been revised or repealed. Thus, offenses charged to a particular juvenile are potentially not valid today. This causes two concerns, first is the comparison of older statutes with current statutes making direct comparisons difficult since in many cases there is not a direct relationship. Second, counts could be made using both the old statutes and the new, but it would still not give a true reflection of the offenses as seen in today's world. The designers of the new system eliminated MCA codes that have been used for years which has the potential of data loss. In such cases, the old statutes will have to be counted separately.

Another problem that has been of concern to the MBCC is the maintenance of the program at over twenty (20) sites throughout the state. These computer systems have various operating systems and are running different programs on these computers. Even though the JPIS program is identical on each computer, the manner in which the computer controls the program may vary.

Data Analysis

Data quality is controlled by two elements. First, the new computerized JPIS program has a certain number of edits or validity controls built into it to insure, where possible, a consistent set of data elements. The second control is by the juvenile probation office data input personnel. This second control is the obvious concern since many of the juvenile probation offices are screening data and doing selective entry rather than entering all records. Since the entire system is voluntary the ultimate control rests at the local level.

Presently there is only one site in Montana that is not submitting data under the new program. The one site is a large jurisdiction which means that state-wide analysis of the overall data is restricted because of missing data. In addition, several sites that have never submitted data are now submitting data under the new program. This means that historical analysis cannot be performed on state-wide data. Historical sampling will continue to be the analytical model. Potentially the future holds some hope for increased analysis based on a greater reporting scope which will include all juvenile probation office jurisdictions.

Appendix 3

Population Estimates

Population estimates are used in this report to calculate the crime rates for the state and various geographical areas using MUCR data, to calculate the percentage of youths who become involved with the Juvenile Justice System and the rates of referral to Youth Courts.

Where MUCR data is used, the estimates for the population is provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The statewide population estimates are shown in Table 1. In 1992, it was estimated that Montana had a total population of 824,000 people. Population estimates for each county, sheriff office jurisdiction and municipality served by various police departments participating in the MUCR program can be seen in Table 8 in the main text.

The estimates of the number of youth "at risk" when addressing the Juvenile Court System, in Montana in 1992, is shown in Table 2 on the next page. To be comparable with national statistics, a youth at risk is defined as an individual between the ages of 10 and 17. In the past, Montana has also included 9-year olds. This document marks a departure from this convention.

In the analysis of juvenile data, the number of persons in each age/sex group at risk (the number of youth aged between 10 and 17) were estimated by multiplying the 1990 age/sex figures by 1.0312. This factor, 1.0312 is the estimated overall increase in the state's population between 1990 and 1992.

No attempt was made to estimate age/sex groups for any specific geographical area or ethnic group within the state.

STATEWIDE POPULATION ESTIMATES 1980-1992*

1980	786,415 **
1981	792,000
1982	801,000
1983	817,000
1984	824,000
1985	825,000
1986	819,000
1987	809,000
1988	804,000
1989	806,000
1990	799,065 **
1991	808,000
1992	824,000

* Based on Population figures provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

** Actual count as determined by the 1980 and 1990 Census, respectively.

**1992
YOUTH POPULATION ESTIMATES
FOR MONTANA**

AGE GROUP	1990 # MALE	1992 # MALE*	1990 # FEMALE	1992 # FEMALE*	1992 # TOTAL*
10	6,878	7,093	6,606	6,812	13,905
11	6,466	6,668	6,180	6,373	13,041
12	6,516	6,719	6,157	6,349	13,068
13	6,363	6,562	5,896	6,080	12,642
14	6,140	6,332	5,697	5,875	12,206
15	6,135	6,326	5,648	5,824	12,151
16	6,011	6,199	5,414	5,583	11,782
17	5,877	6,060	5,486	5,657	11,718
TOTAL	50,386	51,958	47,084	48,553	100,512

* All 1992 Estimates are increased by 3.12% from the 1990 Census Figures. Totals may not be exact due to rounding.

Appendix 4

Definitions

of Terms used in this Report

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category. (MUCR)

Arrest is the taking of a person into custody in the manner authorized by law.

Bias (Hate) Crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's preformed negative opinion or attitude against a race, religion, ethnic/national origin group, or sexual orientation group.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access to it, it is considered a larceny. (MUCR)

Case is an individual youth who became involved with the juvenile justice system for any reason, criminal or not. (JPIS)

Clearance is a term used by a law enforcement agency to indicate the status of a reported crime. An offense can be cleared by arrest, cleared by exception, unfounded or discontinued. (MUCR)

Cleared by Arrest—An offense is considered cleared when the law enforcement agency has identified an offender, gathered sufficient evidence, filed a charge, and he is actually taken into custody. (MUCR)

Cleared by Exception—An offense is considered to be cleared by exception when all the conditions for clearance by arrest are satisfied, but because of extenuating circumstances the offender cannot be arrested and prosecuted. For example, the offender may be dead or already in prison. (MUCR)

Crime Index = # Homicides + # Rapes + # Robberies + # Aggravated Assaults + # Burglaries + # Larcenies + # Motor Vehicle Thefts. (MUCR)

Crime Rate = 100,000 X Crime Index / Total Population. (MUCR)

Crimes against persons include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and both aggravated and simple assault. (JPIS)

Delinquent—A juvenile charged with a criminal offense. (JPIS)

Detention is a juvenile referral in which the end result is custody in a secure detention facility. (JPIS)

Domestic Abuse—A person commits the offense of domestic abuse if he: (a) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or (b) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury in a family member or household member. (MUCR)

Driving under the Influence (DUI) involves driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. In Montana, a person having a Blood-Alcohol level of .01 or greater is defined as being under the influence of alcohol. (MUCR)

Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs. (MUCR)

Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicides where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon is killed by a private citizen. (MUCR)

Index Crime—one of the seven major crimes used to compute the Crime Index. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Intimidation is the act of unlawfully placing another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting a victim to actual physical attack.

Juvenile—a person not yet an adult for the purpose of criminal law. (JPIS)

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pick-pocketing, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly, motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself. (MUCR)

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment. (MUCR)

National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is a new unit record reporting system which is being implemented to replace the traditional UCR summary reporting system.

Offense is an infraction of a law. (MUCR and JPIS)

Offenses against the public order include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct), traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (e.g. escape, contempt, probation, and parole violations). (JPIS)

Part I Offense—one of the seven crimes recognized as being the most serious crime in our society and the most likely to be reported to law enforcement. Same as index crimes. See Crime Index. (MUCR)

Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. (JPIS)

Rape is the carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against his/her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification. (MUCR)

Referral is the assignment of a juvenile case to a probation officer. An individual case can be referred more than once during the year. (JPIS)

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count. (MUCR)

Sex offenses include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Montana law lists four specific crimes: sexual assault, deviate sexual conduct, indecent exposure, and incest. Excluded under this category are forcible rape, prostitution, and commercial vice. (MUCR)

Status offenses include those offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. (JPIS)

Status Offender— juvenile charged with a status offense. (JPIS)

Unfounded Complaint is an offense which through investigation or later information proves to be false or baseless. (MUCR)

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